415 324 At each of the four upper corners a hole was drilled through the wall so that it issued about one-half inch below on the long side. The holes enabled the pot to be suspended by means of two loops of sealskin or plaited caribou sinew, one at each long end, from a horizontal rod; and the loops were adjusted to bring the bottom of the pot about one-half inch above the flame of the blubber lamp. In summer, when a pot was seldom or never suspended over an open fire, but rested on two or three stones, the loops were liable to hang down and be burned in the flames; accordingly, the housewife usually replaced them with two cords that ran diagonally between opposite corners, and allowed her also to raise the pot with one hand.

The wall of a pot often fractured at a corner hole, whereupon a second hole was drilled alongside the former one, in large vessels through the wall of the longer side, but in small ones occasionally through the end wall. Fractures in [414] the body of the pot were mended with short bands of beaten copper as we mend [381] china and porcelain, holes being drilled on each side of the fracture. The Copper Eskimo appeared to use no cement other than fat or grease to fill up the crack.

All pots, except the very smallest, had a low horizontal ridge carved across each short end about half-way down its outer face. Its original purpose, no doubt, was to facilitate the handling of the vessel, especially when mittens were worn, but in modern times it was largely ornamental, for it seldom projected more than about one-eighth inch and did not increase or decrease with the size of the vessel.

Pots varied in size from toys an inch or two long to vessels of 24 inches, capable of holding several quarts. An average vessel for use over a blubber lamp was about 18 inches long, 7 inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, with sides roughly ½-inch thick. These were the dimensions at the top of the vessel; the bottom was about an inch shorter and half an inch narrower. Some of the larger pots in the possession of the National Museum of Canada have the following dimensions:

| Catalogue number | Length | Breadth | Depth | Thickness |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches |
| IV.D.677 | 22½ | 7½ | 5 | ½ |
| IV.D.682 | 23 | 9 | 4½ | ☆ |
| IV.D.668 | 22½ | 8½ | 6 | ☆ |
| IV.D.686 | 18½ | 8½ | 5 | ☆ |
| IV.D.1563 | 19 | 9 | 4½ | ☆ |

415 324 414 356

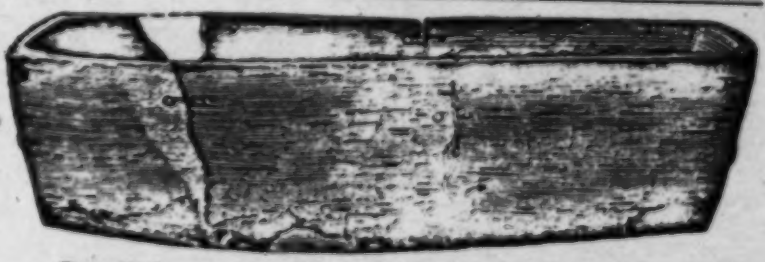


Figure 58. Soapstone pot repaired with copper bands. IV.D.1563. Approx. 1/2.

Three pots are shown in Figures 58-60. No. IV.D.1563 (Figure 58), obtained from a Prince Albert Sound or Minto Inlet native, is unusually

interesting, because it has been broken across in two places and repaired with six copper bands. Moreover, unlike all the other pots from this region in the possession of the museum, it is made from a biotite chlorite schist. Yet in shape it is almost a duplicate of No. IV.D.678 (Figure 59), the sides in both pots being unusually convex. The latter vessel came from Coppermine River, and is of the usual soapstone (talc chlorite schist) from the quarry near Tree River.

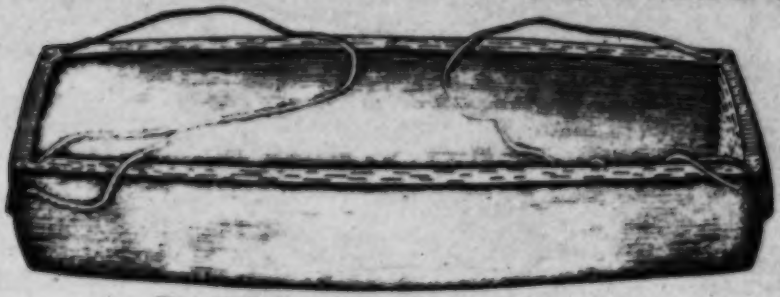


Figure 59. Typical soapstone pot. IV.D.678. Approx. 1/3.

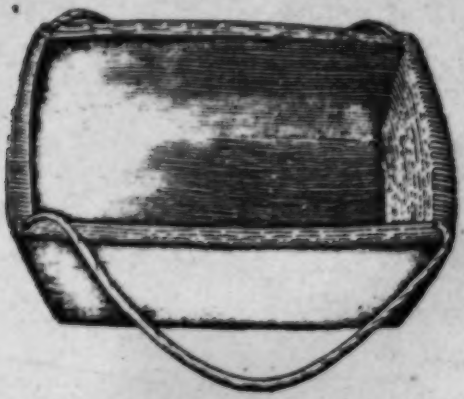


Figure 60. Squarish soapstone pot, now in Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

From an artistic point of view it would seem that the pots of the Copper Eskimo have degenerated during the last 150 years, for Hearne gives a slightly different description of the vessels he saw in the Eskimo encampment at Bloody Fall, near the mouth of Coppermine River. "Some of those kettles are so large as to be capable of containing five or six gallons; and though it is impossible these poor people can perform this arduous work with any other tools than harder stones, yet they are by far superior to any that I had ever seen in Hudson's Bay; every one of them being ornamented with neat mouldings round the rim, and some of the large ones with a kind of flute-work at each corner. In shape they were a long square, something wider at the top than bottom, like a knife-tray, and strong handles of the solid stone were left at each end to lift them up."[1]

[1] Hearne's Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort to Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean, edited by J. B. Tyrrell. The Champlain Society, Toronto, 1911, p. 288.

415 324 531 178 The flute-work in the corners and the strong handles of solid stone both disappeared, though the latter survived among the Caribou Eskimo.[1] In order perhaps to replace the handles, the nest ridges were lowered down the face of the short ends, and they were dropped entirely from the longer sides. With regard to the flute-work in each corner one may perhaps conjecture that it was a rounded projection pierced with a suspension hole, as in the pots of West Greenland,[2] to avoid drilling through the actual wall. So far as I know no specimen exists of the type of pot seen by Hearne.

TABLE

352 The table, having no legs, was practicable only in a snow-hut where one end could be supported by the snow wall.[3] As soon as the snow melted, therefore, it was carried with the lamp at some convenient spot on land and abandoned until the early winter. In shape, it was roughly rectangular, with one end often a little wider than the other; and in size, it ranged from 3½ to 4½ feet long by 10 to 15 inches wide. An average specimen is shown in Figure 61.

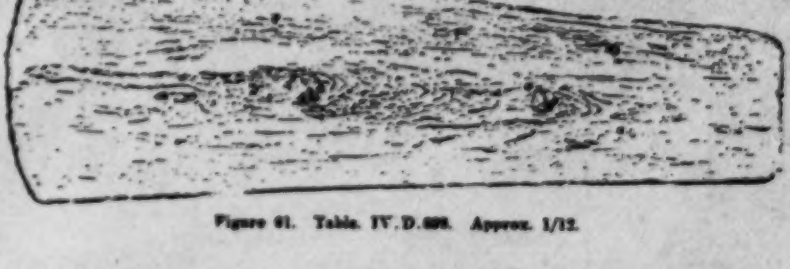


Figure 61. Table. IV.D.898. Approx. 1/12.

DRYING FRAME

417 The Copper Eskimo generally bestowed very little care on the making and handling of their drying frames, which, in consequence, were frequently broken and bent out of shape. Properly made specimens were never round, but roughly oval, the curve being flattened on the long side that fronted the sleeping platform. [414] Occasionally the two ends of the wooden hoop were merely lashed together; more often they were pegged with bone or copper pins. The frame was further strengthened by cross bars of sticks that passed at intervals of a few inches from one long side to the other and were lashed to the under edge of the frame exactly as the cross bars of a sled were lashed to the runners. Newly made [286] specimens, especially if large, had webbings of rawhide, but when the rawhide dried out and broke the owners often mended it with sinew. The thongs passed through holes (often sunken) in the frame, forming a warp and a weft that interlaced in what is known as cross-weft pattern, and gave square meshes from 2 to 4 inches across. A typical drying frame is shown in Figure 62. Simpson reported frames made of baleen on the south coast of Victoria Island near Wellington Bay,[4] but all that I observed were made of wood.

[113] [113] [1] Birket-Smith, K.: The Caribou Eskimos. pt. I, p. 142; Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-24. vol. V. Copenhagen. 1929.

[2] Thalbitzer, T.: Implements and Artefacts of the North-East Greenlanders; Meddelelser om Grønland, vol. XLIV, p. 465.

[3] For the method of supporting the table, lamp, cooking pot, and drying frame see Reports of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, vol. XII, pt. A, p. 61.

[113] [4] Simpson, Thomas: Narrative of the Discoveries on the North Coast of America. London, 1843, p. 301.

wood) (Figure 65) to large dippers 25 cm. long and 21 cm. wide at the outer rim. Another common type was long and narrow, almost rectangular, like the specimen shown in Figure 66; and between this type and the former there were gradations of every kind. Most specimens were slightly flattened on the bottom to prevent them from tipping over.

Figure 65. Toy wooden ladle. IV.D.139a. 1/1.

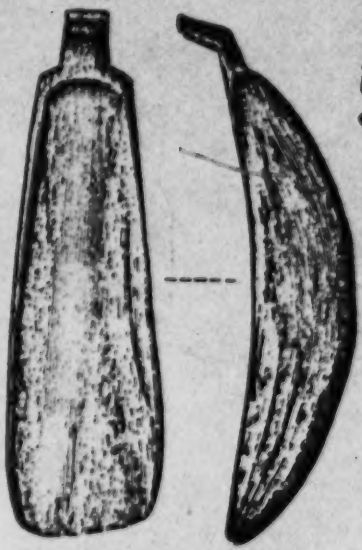


Figure 66. Narrow ladle, of musk-ox horn. IV.D.168. 1/2.

Much less common than either of these two types was the drinking horn, where the small end was either cut off and plugged with bone or wood (Figure 67), or else curved back to provide a handle (Figure 68).

Figure 67. Drinking horn, of musk-ox horn. IV.D.1838. 2/3.

Nearly all ladles had the short handles slightly upturned. Often it was found easier to make this part separate, and to attach it to a short extension of the bowl with pegs of copper, bone, horn, or antler (Figure 69). Cracks and holes in the bowl, and broken edges, were patched in a similar manner (Figure 70).

414
415
321

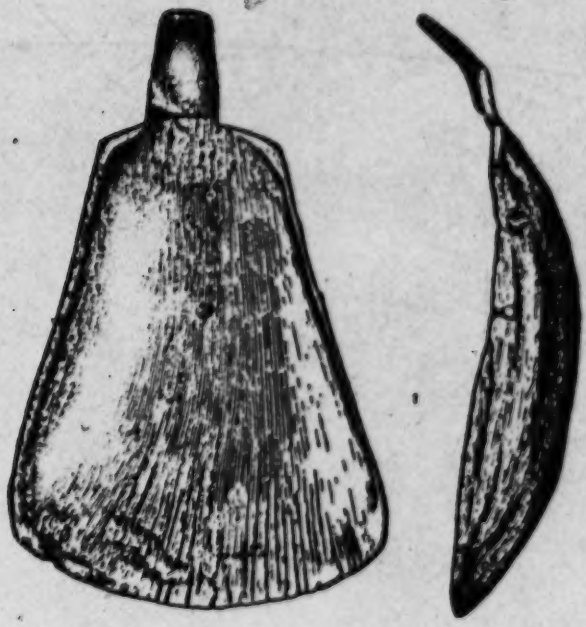


Figure 70. Repaired ladle. IV.D.444. 1/2.

WOODEN DISHES

322
415
[414]

The wooden dishes for holding meat and blubber ranged in size from 5 or 6 inches to almost 2 feet. Some were round, with hollowed, saucer-like bottoms; they were made by curving a thin slat of spruce wood into a circle, joining the two ends with bone or copper rivets, and mortising in the bottom (Figure 71). Other dishes, made in exactly the same way, were oval instead of round (Figure 72). Besides these two forms there were oblong dishes with sloping sides, made by hollowing out a solid block of wood with the adze and the knife (Figure 73). I saw no baleen dishes such as are common in other parts of the Arctic.

[412]

[321]

Figure 71. Round dish, made from two pieces of wood. IV.D.617. 1/2.

# CHAPTER IV

## TOOLS AND WEAPONS

### WOMEN'S TOOLS

412
325
[321]

*Knives.* All women's knives conformed to one general pattern (Figure 82). They had a more or less curvilinear blade, formerly of copper, now of iron, a handle of bone, musk-ox horn, or antler, and a tang-like connecting piece, nearly always of bone or antler and only rarely of copper, that was attached to the blade by copper rivets, and to the handle by being driven through a slot. The edge of the blade was almost flat, but it usually curved upward sharply at each end. One specimen had a copper tang of one piece with the blade, but in all other respects it conformed to the usual pattern. Modern knives have both blade and tang of iron, fastened together with iron rivets.

[414]

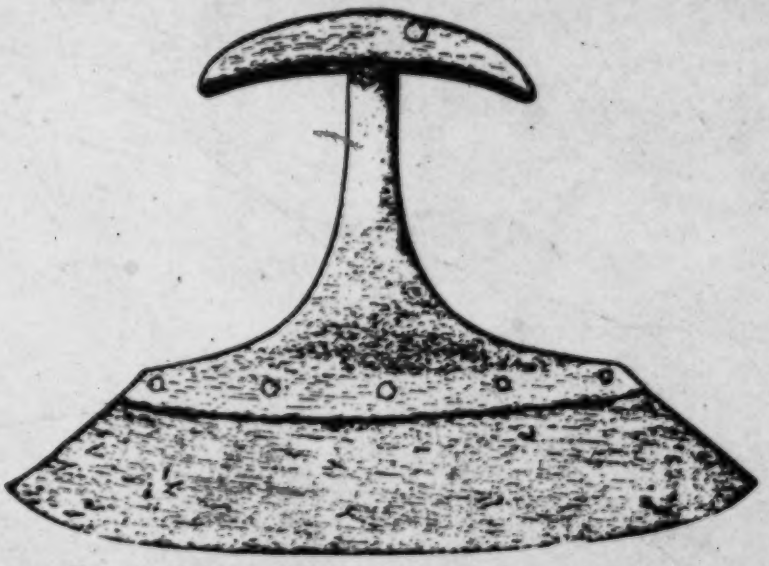


Figure 82. Typical woman's knife or ulu, with iron blade. IV.D.222. 2/3.

412

From Victoria Island two specimens were obtained that differed from all others we saw in actual use. One of them is illustrated in Figure 83. It has no tang, the upper corner of the blade, which forms almost a right angle, being driven directly into the bone handle; furthermore, the edge of the blade has a very marked and regular curve. The other specimen (IV.D.1281) is similar, except that the handle is of wood. Both have large copper blades, and from their appearance are quite new. I feel certain that they were made for sale,

412

meat; the smaller ones, which had a special name *qimalik*, for cutting and trimming skins. In shape, they were practically identical, except that the smaller tool often had a more rounded edge than the tool used for cutting meat.

Women's knives, like men's, often had sharpeners attached to them by a cord of sinew. The earlier sharpener was the tooth of some animal, often the molar tooth of a musk-ox or bear; or a whetstone made from sandstone or other gritty rock; or a stick of copper mounted in a bone or antler handle (Figure 86). By 1914, nearly every native was using a fragment from a file, or the firing pin of an old rifle. Men generally used their sharpeners as a butcher uses his steel, but the women held the steel in the left hand and ran the edge of the blade to and fro along its surface.

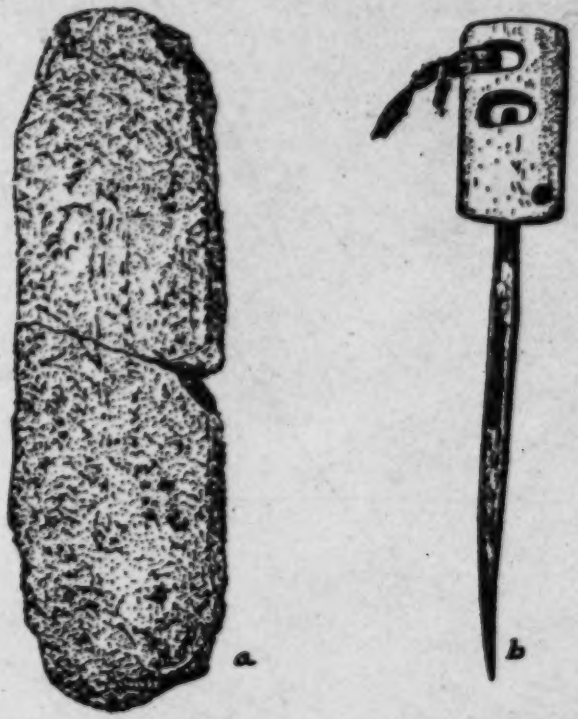



Figure 86. a: whetstone, IV.D.77; b: copper knife sharpener, IV.D.1361. 1/1.

412

*Skin Scrapers.* The scraper used to remove the fat and inner tissue of skins had a small copper blade with a curved edge mounted on a long handle of antler. Today, in this as in other implements, iron has taken the place of copper. The handle was nearly always forked, the branch-prong preventing the hand from sliding forward. Most specimens had also a notch for the forefinger cut in the under side. Figure 87c shows a typical specimen; its iron blade is fastened by two copper rivets to the handle, which has been flattened on its lower face. Its prototype with a copper blade is shown in Figure 88.

412 When a pronged antler was not available, the natives often made an
321 artificial prong. Thus Figure 87b illustrates a copper-bladed scraper with an
325 antler peg driven into a handle of the same material; a groove on the under side of the handle seems to indicate that it was used as the top piece of a bow-drill. The workmanship in the specimen illustrated in Figure 87a is much more
[414] careful. This scraper also has a copper blade attached to its antler handle by means of copper rivets, and a well-made knob on the under side of the handle for a finger rest. The upper surface, however, has been neatly trimmed and fitted with a small pronged piece of antler, held securely in position with three pegs of the same material.

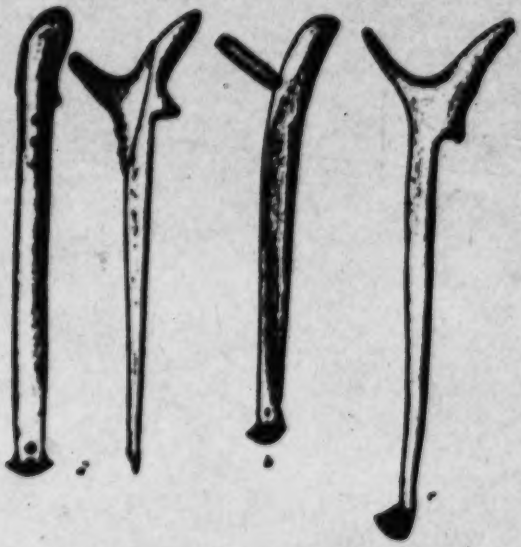


Figure 87. Skin scraper. a: IV.D.1619, and b: IV.D.1620, with copper blades; c: IV.D.448, with iron blade. Approx. 1/2.

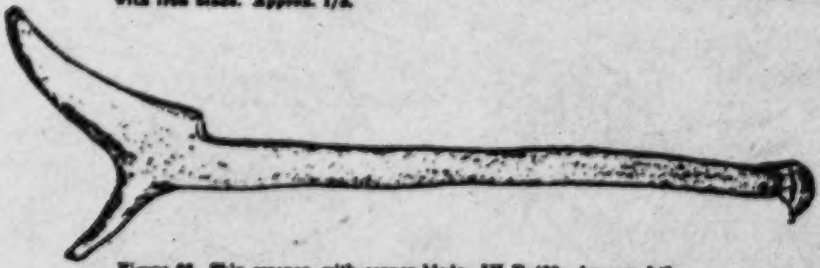


Figure 88. Skin scraper, with copper blade. IV.D.430. Approx. 1/2.

412 *Skin Stretchers.* There were two names for skin stretchers, *eqtoqsiun* and
[192] *iku.gun.* The words are treated as synonymous in my notes, but it is more probable that each applied only to one of the two types that are described here. Some families possessed both kinds of stretchers, others only one.

97

412
325
321

Figure 107. Man's knife, with copper blade. IV.D.1435. Approx. 1/4.

*Knives.* The oldest Copper Eskimo knives of which there is any record had large copper blades, lanceolate in form and sharp on both edges. Generally the blade had a tang, which was driven into an antler handle without being riveted, but occasionally there was no tang, the blade being set in a slot and secured with a single copper rivet. The handle was sometimes of two pieces, spliced together and riveted with copper or bone pegs, and the butt was a separate piece of bone, or sometimes musk-ox horn, pegged to the handle. A lashing of sealskin or willow root, which began through a hole in the butt and was wrapped around most of the handle, afforded a better grip than the smooth antler; its loose end passed through another hole and was tucked under one or more bights. A short loop of sealskin was often added in the side of the handle so that the knife could be hung on a button of the coat, or attached to a toggle on the bow-case (Figure 107).

[414]

[284]

An excellent specimen of such a knife, collected by Captain Collinson at Cambridge Bay in 1852, is now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford, England. Another specimen, with a rather shorter blade, collected by Lieutenant Singleton, of H.M.S. *Fox*, from an unknown locality, is in the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, London. Others, collected by either Collinson or his colleague McClure on Victoria Island, are desposited in the British Museum. These are the oldest specimens known to me from the Copper Eskimo region. Hanbury collected several similar knives in 1902 between Ogden Bay and Coppermine River, some of which are also in the British Museum.

412
172

Even in the nineteenth century a considerable amount of iron found its way into the Copper Eskimo country and was utilized for knives. Figure 108 shows a knife made from iron secured from McClure's ship, the *Investigator*, which was abandoned on Banks Island in 1851. The blades of these early iron knives correspond as nearly as possible to the copper ones; they were lanceolate, and hammered thin on both sides toward the edges. However, early in the twentieth century, European steel knives began to drift in from the south and southeast, and soon afterwards more knives and a quantity of iron entered the country from Great Bear Lake and from the west. The natives then removed the handles from the European knives and mounted them according to their own fashion; but often they left the shape of the blade intact. Accordingly, one found iron-bladed knives that had one or both edges sharp, or else half the back edge sharp and the other half blunt. These iron blades, also, were generally mounted in a slightly different manner from the old copper knives; their tangs were riveted between plates of iron that were riveted in turn to the antler handles.

412
177

[325]

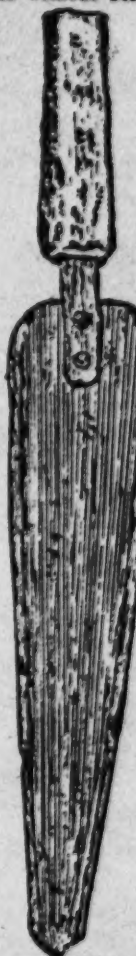


Figure 108. Knife, made of iron from McClure's ship *Investigator*. IV. D.418. 1/2.

[325]
[321]

225 and a pointed bone or antler butt for planting the weapon upright in the snow.
411 The butt was merely lashed to the end of the shaft with rawhide or sinew whip-
32 ping; but the bone cap at the other end was riveted with bone or copper pins
284 through two spurs that projected down the sides of the shaft, and the tapering end of the foreshaft was firmly wedged into its hollow by a packing of skin or fur. Through a hole drilled in the shaft just below the cap passed a sealskin thong that ran tautly one-third, one-half, or three-quarters the length of the shaft and was then knotted through another hole; it served, in conjunction with a piece of sinew attached to the hand line, to hold the harpoon head
• [414] against the foreshaft. At the place where the sinew tucked under it, some hunters lashed the thong tightly against the shaft with a whipping of rawhide, or held it down with a copper "staple".

225 411 All the Copper Eskimo harpoon heads I have seen had blades separate from the head, although specimens of the old Thule culture, in this area as elsewhere, sometimes have the blade and head in one piece. The older Copper Eskimo harpoon heads were made of bone or antler, and the bone or copper blade, shaped exactly like an arrow point, was invariably set horizontally in the same plane as the line holes, and secured with a single rivet of bone or copper. The butt of the head was cut aslant, giving a single sharp spur, and a circular hole was drilled for the insertion of the foreshaft. Three of these old harpoon heads are illustrated in Figure 140.

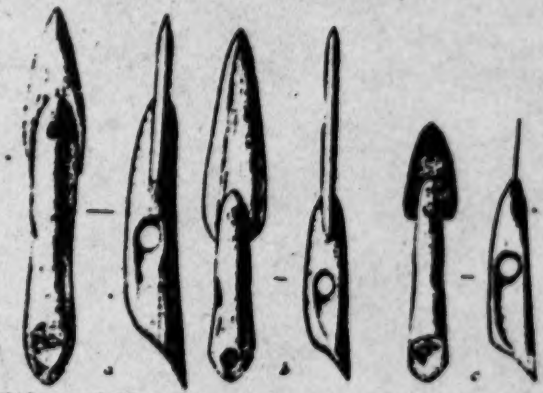


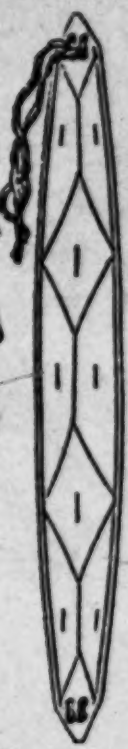
Figure 140. Old harpoon heads. *a*, *b*: bone blades; *c*: copper blade. IV.D.1638, 800, 1626. 1/2.

411 225 325 177 The introduction of iron did not change the type of the Copper Eskimo harpoon head, but only its material. At first only the blades were of iron; the heads proper continued to be made from bone and antler. By 1914, however, nearly all heads had come to be of iron, or occasionally of brass, and what seems to have been a new feature was introduced, a lengthening and bifurcation of the butt, resulting in two, stout, chisel-edged spurs, which were themselves often notched (Figure 141). This change we must probably ascribe to influences from Hudson Bay, where the spur of the ordinary sealing harpoon head has been bifurcated for several centuries. Among the Copper Eskimo every metal harpoon head that came under my notice possessed this feature, but not a single bone or 225 antler one, except the specimen that will now be discussed.

411 172 114 Figure 142 shows a harpoon head without separate blade that was included in a large collection of specimens brought back by Mr. Stefansson and labelled Minto Inlet, Victoria Island. If it actually came from that district, it must

411 for the snow knife, which served also as a hunting knife, sewn to either bow-
415 case or quiver. The carrying strap was attached by sewing or with toggles to
the same edge of the bow-case as the quiver, so that the two would lie together;
28 in fact, the ends of the strap often served to unite them.

41



411
414
[192]
[531]
414
224

Bow-case, quiver, and tool bag, when fully equipped, carried on their surfaces nearly a dozen bone toggles and needles whose forms and uses require some explanation. Other objects might be attached for temporary convenience, but they were not standard equipment.

When the carrying strap, which passed across the chest and around the upper arms like the regular pack-strap, was not sewn directly to the bow-case, it buttoned to two toggles of the standardized shape, illustrated in Figure 160a. There was also a long, flat handle, *nerumiarvik*, lashed to the straight edge of the bow-case so that it could be carried in the hand. This handle varied in size according to the size and weight of the bow and quiver, its average length being about 8 inches; the shape never varied, however, except that the ends were sometimes pointed instead of rounded. The flat surface lent itself to ornamentation, and most bow-case handles were decorated with a more or less fixed design[1] (Figure 158).

A toggle similar to those for the carrying strap was occasionally sewn on the side of the bow-case for the attachment of a short board. I failed to procure any specimen of this board, but Figure 159 reproduces field sketches of two that I saw in actual use. Each was about 16 inches long, but one was made from one solid piece of wood, the other from two smaller boards lashed together. The toggle on the bow-case passed through the slot in the middle. In the hunting field the Eskimo planted two walking-sticks in the ground, fastened these boards to their ends, and stationed two children to twirl them, or to beat them with a stick, so that the frightened caribou would not break away from the line of the drive and escape the concealed hunters.[2] The board had two names, *kivyalun* and *aulaqotit*, "driving instrument".

[192] → Figure 158. Bone handle of bow-case. IV. D. 190. 1/2.

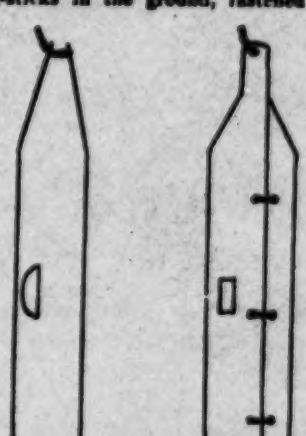


Figure 159. Field sketch of two boards used for frightening caribou. Approx. 1/8.

411
414

The quiver was sometimes sewn to the bow-case, sometimes attached by means of small toggles of varying shapes, one type being shown in Figure 160b. A similar toggle on the face of the bow-case buttoned over the handle of the snow knife to keep it from slipping out of its sheath.

[192] Somewhere on the outside of either quiver or bow-case were two small bone "wings", from 2 inches to 3 inches long, of standardized shape, for pinning through the wings of

[113]

[1] The specimen figured in Stefansson, Anthropological Papers, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. XIV, pt. 1, p. 30, called a "pull for Cord used in hooking Seals", is a bow-case handle.
[2] See Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, vol. XII, pt. A, fig. 40, p. 181.

small birds, principally ptarmigan; hence these toggles were called *aqargiqsiutit:* "ptarmigan appliances" (Figure 161).

A bone or musk-ox horn handle (*nerumiutaq*), fitted with a short strap of plaited sinew (Figure 162), was sometimes kept in the tool bag, but more often looped through some hole on the outside of the quiver or bow-case, or attached in some other way. Usually about 10 cm. long, of standardized shape, it was often grooved to fit the fingers in the same way as the blubber pounder and the whittling knife. This handle served on occasion to carry any small bundle, but was principally used for carrying the head of the caribou, or the bag containing its blood. From the latter use it acquired a second name, *auqtun* or "blood carrier".

Figure 160. Toggles sewn to bow-case. *a* for attaching the carrying strap, *b* for attaching the quiver. IV.D.1063, 91. 1/1.

The tool bag was often closed by lacing, for which purpose one end of a short cord of sinew was attached to the edge of the bag, and the other end to a small bone needle with which it could be threaded through the holes. When completely furnished, it contained the following articles.

Two marline-spikes for the bow lashings; two twisters for the bow lashings; one or more spare wedges to go under the lashings; feathers for the arrows, kept usually in a small bag of marmot or other skin; a small board for trimming the feathers; a grooving tool for attaching the feathers; a little caribou back sinew for lashing the feathers, splicing the arrows, sewing rents in clothing, etc.; spare parts of arrows for repairs; bone skewers for the carcasses of game; bone pins for the bag that contained the caribou blood; a wrist guard; a drinking tube; a needle-case and needle; a mattock for making a hunting pit (if too large for the tool bag this was carried in the quiver or even in the bow-case); an arrow straightener.

Very few tool bags, however, contained all these articles. The natives nearly always hunted together, and the deficiencies of one bag could be supplied from another. On the other hand, the tool bag often contained other articles, such as the whittling knife and the graver for cutting bone, which were more usually stored in a special tool bag at home, with the adze and the bow-drill. The bow adjuster, being large and cumbersome, was also left in camp.

*Marline-spikes.* Marline-spikes (Figure 163), which averaged from 6 inches to 10 inches long, were made of caribou or musk-ox bone. Some closely resembled marrow spatulæ and, at times, were actually used for extracting marrow, but their larger size, heavier construction, and the small hole below the handle instead of at the extreme end distinguished them from the ordinary spatulæ. This hole enabled them to be lashed in pairs, because two were required to unfasten and tighten the back lashings of the bow. One cord often fastened together the two marline-spikes and the two twisters, which also went in pairs. The handles of marline-spikes were frequently grooved for the fingers on one edge, and sometimes on both. Ornamentation, however, was rare, and when it did occur, consisted merely of a few incised lines or the ring-and-dot pattern.

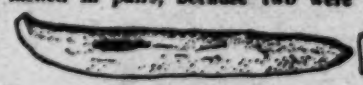


Figure 161. Bone toggle attached to either bow-case or quiver for pinning through ptarmigan wings. IV.D.1029. 1/1.

*Twisters.* The twisters (Figure 164) were much shorter than the marline-spikes to which they were usually attached, although they were made of the same material, and also used in pairs. All had the same unvarying shape, a flattened

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 131]

414
482
321



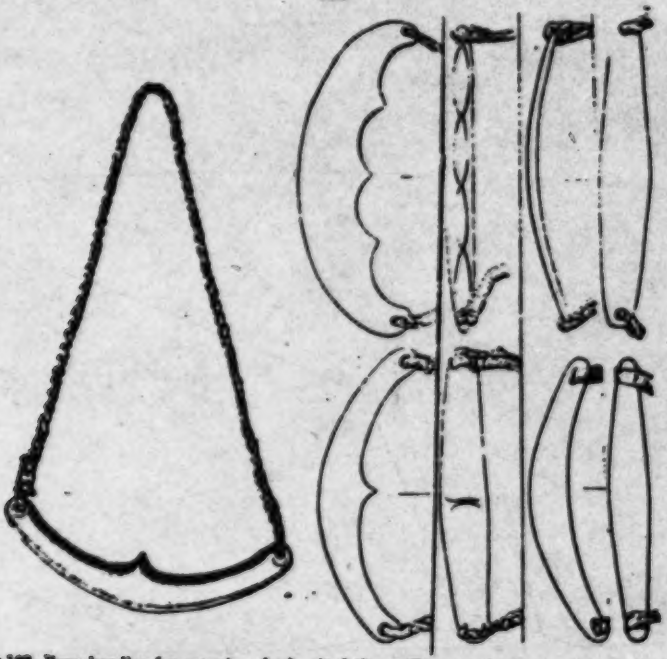


Figure 162. Bone handles for carrying the head of the caribou, or the bag containing its blood. IV.D.548, 198, 1438, 1508. 1/2.

412
321

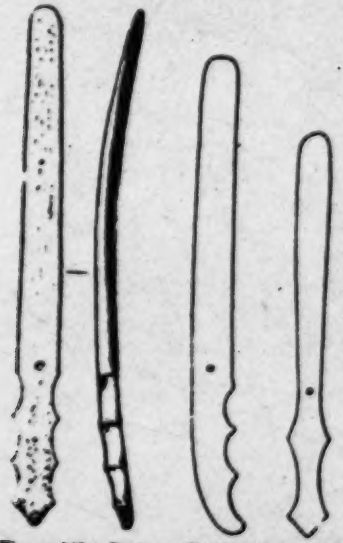


Figure 163. Bone marline-spikes for the bow lashings. IV.D.1508, 1329, 1510. 3/8.

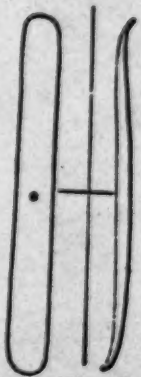


Figure 164. Bone twister for the bow lashings. IV.D.1328. 1/2.

stick 4 inches or so in length turned up at the ends in contrary directions, and with a small hole in the middle to lash them together. No ornamentation was observed on any of these implements.

*Wedges.* Figure 154 shows a typical wedge, a flat square of wood, bone, or rawhide for inserting under the back lashings of the bow. Some had holes through the middle so that they could be tied to the bow-case.

Figure 165. Wooden board for trimming arrow feathers. IV. D.163. 2/3.

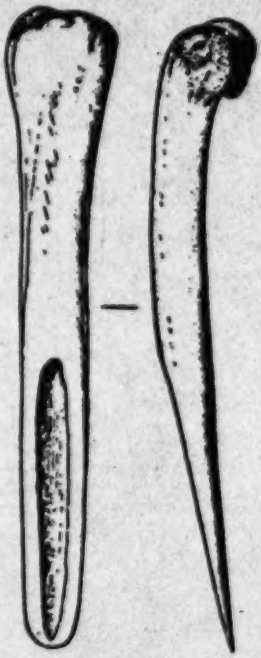


Figure 166. Bone instrument for feathering arrows. IV.D.1622. 1/1.

*Board for Trimming Feathers* (Figure 165). Any flat piece of wood served for trimming the feathers. The board in the tool bag was usually from 4 inches to 5 inches long and from 1 inch to 2 inches wide.

*Grooving Tool.* The grooving tool for attaching the feathers to the end of the arrow shaft was generally the hollow wing bone of a large bird bevelled off at one end like a chisel (Figure 166). Hunters who lacked a proper grooving tool sometimes used the marline-spike.

*Spare Parts of Arrows.* These consisted of broken shafts and heads that could be used in mending; scraps of bone or antler, and pieces of copper, to be worked up later into arrow heads.

*Bone Skewers.* The Copper Eskimo hunter had two sets of bone skewers, one for pinning up the carcass of the caribou, the other for closing the harpoon wounds in seals. It was only the former, which were usually a trifle longer and of slightly different shape, that he carried in the tool bag on his bow-case. Most of them were fashioned from caribou leg bone, and resembled rounded pencils

412 about 6 inches long that tapered to rather blunt points, and had rounded or
414 conical knobs at their heads so that they could be fastened together in pairs,
32 either tied with sinew or, more often, pushed through holes in a small strip of sealskin. If knobs were lacking, small holes were drilled for tying them together (Figure 167).

412 *Bone Pins* (for the blood bag). The hunter generally collected the blood
414 of the caribou in the reticulum of the stomach, which is shaped like a pouch.
32 To close this pouch he carried in his tool bag two or three thin round pins of
224 bone, rarely of wood, that ranged in length from 2½ inches to nearly a foot. The
[415] points were usually rather sharp so that they would penetrate the reticulum without tearing a large hole; and the heads were shaped in various ways, so that many blood pins were indistinguishable from the needles used to lace together the front of a tent (Figure 168). Some were quite plain, others had small knobs or were bevelled off like a marrow spatula; but a favourite form had two or even three projecting points, which were useful for keeping the mouth of the bag open when pouring the blood into it. Many hunters fastened their pins in pairs, like the meat skewers, the twisters, and the marline-spikes. A man who had no pins, tied inside the mouth of the blood bag a wooden plug such as is shown in Figure 169.

Figure 167. Bone skewers for pinning up a caribou carcass. IV.D.480, 1338. 1/2.

411 *Wrist Guard.* Archer's wrist guards (Figure 170) seemed to be universally
[53] of bone, and never to vary from an oval outline. The fine carving and engraving
[97] that appears on wrist guards east and west of this area was unknown to the Copper Eskimo, where one specimen was typical of all.

415 *Drinking Tube.* The drinking tube, though normally carried by the hunter
237 only, was used by his entire family when travelling overland in summer with all its possessions. It was simply the hollow leg bone of some bird, usually a swan, not ornamented or marked by any special features. Many were indistinguishable from the needle-cases often found in the same tool bag (Figure 171).

412
414
224
321

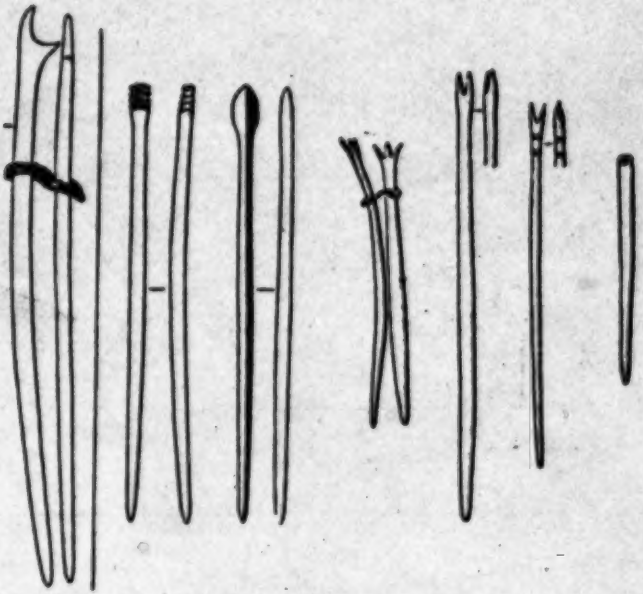


Figure 168. Bone pins for fastening the blood bag. IV.D.1848, 530, 221, 222, 1343, 1317, 488. 1/2.

414

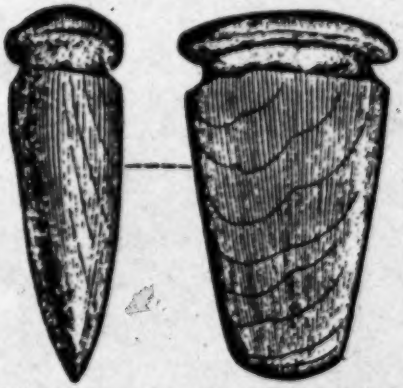


Figure 169. Wooden plug for closing the blood bag in the absence of a skewer. IV.D.1851. 5/6.

411

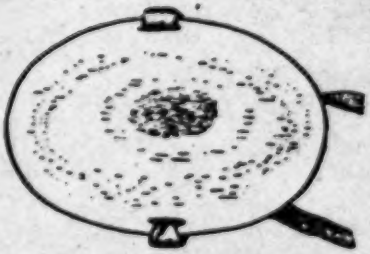


Figure 170. Archer's bone wrist guard. IV.D.508. 1/1.

415
237

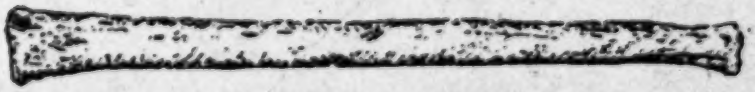


Figure 171. Bone drinking tube. IV.D.526. 1/1.